

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

1939-40

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# THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

## List of Representatives, 1939-40.

1. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N.S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore. (*Chairman*)
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  3. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad, Allahabad
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  14. C.V. Chandrasekharan, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.H.S., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
  15. S.M. Habibullah, Esq., B.A., O.B.E. M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
  16. Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
  17. The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
  18. R.P. Masani, Esq., M.A., J.P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
- John Sargent, Esq., M.A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi.
- Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. (*Secretary*).

*Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Places where the Annual Meetings were held:*

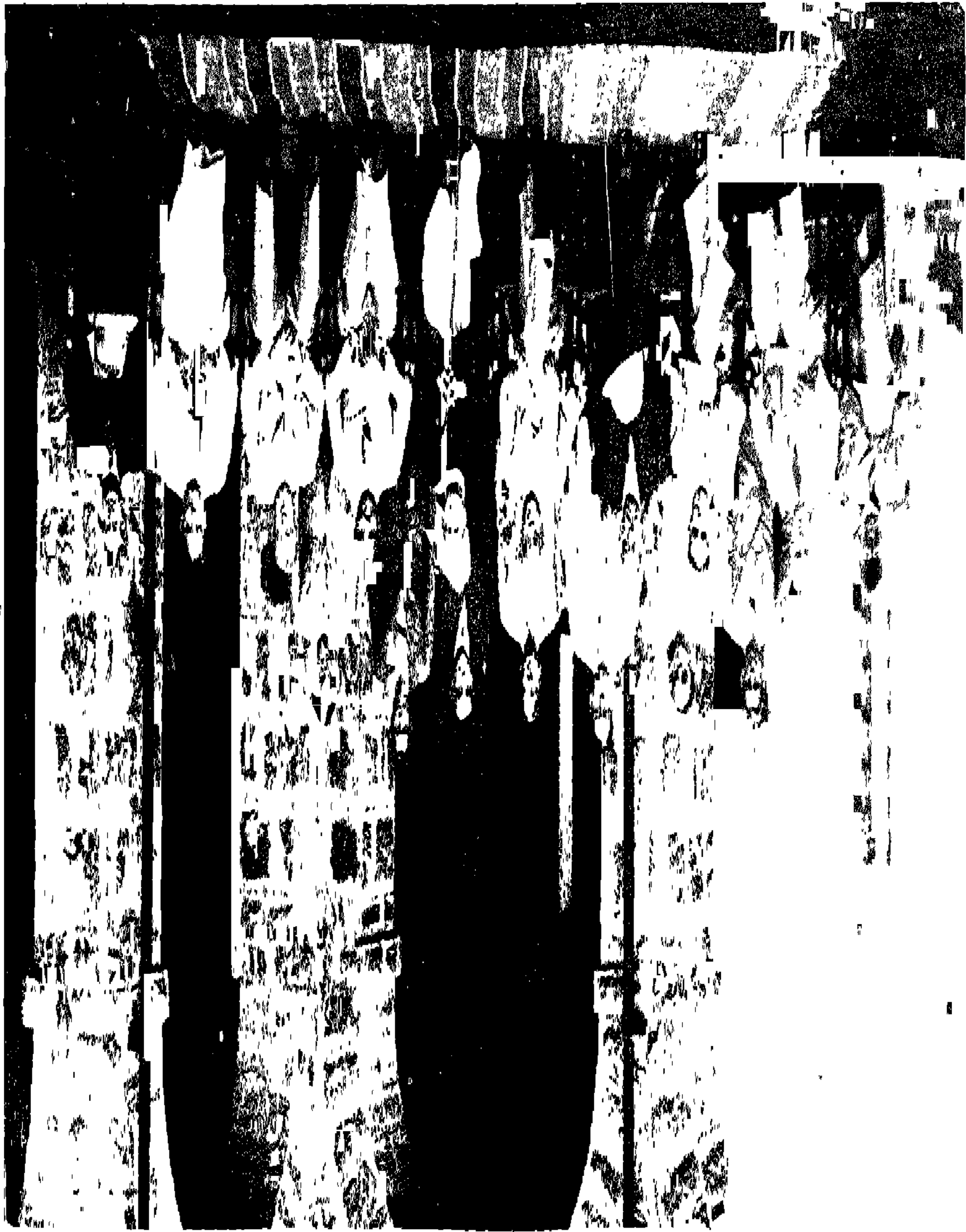
1. The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925). (**Bombay.**)
2. The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council, and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad—Dn. (1925-27). (**Delhi and Benares.**)
3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28). (**Madras.**)
4. Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, The Punjab University, Lahore (1928-30). (**Patna and Dacca**)
5. Principal A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., I.E.S., (Retired), Pro-Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31). (**Mysore.**)
6. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.L., Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32). (**Lahore.**)
7. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M. A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33). (**Hyderabad—Dn**)
8. Prof. G. H. Langley, M.A., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna, Dacca (1933-34). (**Delhi.**)
9. Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35) (**Calcutta.**)
10. R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1935-36). (**Aligarh.**)
11. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Professor of English, Allahabad University, Allahabad (1936-37). (**Nagpur.**)
12. Dr. C. R. Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.), Hon. D.Litt., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1937-38). (**Allahabad.**)
13. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1938-39). (**Bombay**)
14. Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore (1939-40). (**Waltair.**)

*Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University Board, India:*

1. Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, University Professor of Economics and Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore (1925-27).
2. Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, and Senior Professor of English Literature, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore (1927-32).
3. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, Mysore (1932-37).
4. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A. (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts, and Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (Since 1937)

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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.  
*Annual Meeting, 1939-40.*  
WALTAIR.



*Sitting: (From Left to Right):*

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan (Madras); Sir Eyre Gordon (Federal Public Service Commission); Dr. Harichand (Patna); Mr. S. M. Habibullah (Lucknow); Rajakaryaprayina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao (Mysore) (Chairman); The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (Annamalai); Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain (The Punjab); Mr. John Sargent (Government of India); Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, (Nagpur); Pandit Amaranatha Jha (Allahabad).

*Standing: (From Left to Right):*

Prof. Qazi Mohamad Husain (Osmania); Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra (Calcutta); Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan (Dacca); Dr. C. R. Reddy (Andhra); Mr. R. P. Masani (Bombay); Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan (Travancore); Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (Secretary);

Director (From Left to Right)

Dewan Bahadur S. S. Bhandari (M.A.) The Byre Cotton (Federal Public Service Commission); Mr. H. H. Bhandari (M.A.)

Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.) (Chairman); The Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.)

V. B. Srinivas Sastry (M.A.) (Chairman); The Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.)

P. B. Srinivas Sastry (M.A.) (Chairman); The Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.)

From Left to Right: Mr. H. H. Bhandari (M.A.)

Mr. H. H. Bhandari (M.A.) (Chairman); The Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.)

Mr. H. H. Bhandari (M.A.) (Chairman); The Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal (M.A.)

# INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA ANNUAL REPORT 1939-40

## I

### INTRODUCTORY.

This Report covers the fifteenth year of the existence of the Inter-University Board, India, from the 1st April, 1939, to 31st March, 1940.

During the year the personnel of the Board underwent the following changes:—

Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, took the place of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law who had been a member of the Board since April, 1936.

The Board is indebted to Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar for the very valuable services rendered by him especially for organizing the last Universities Conference in Bombay.

Due to renewal of the membership of the Rangoon University Dr. Maung Set, C.I.E., B.A., L.L.D., Vice-Chancellor, Rangoon University, will represent the Rangoon University on the Inter-University Board from 1st April, 1940.

The Board welcomes its new members: Mr. R. P. Masani, and Dr. Maung Set.

The Board congratulates its member Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta on his being appointed Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, C. P. and Berar.

Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, was Chairman of the Board during the year under review and Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), was its Secretary.

All the Indian Universities are members of the Board and the University of Rangoon will renew its membership from 1st April, 1940.

## II

### REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD

Action has been taken on all the resolutions of the Board passed at its meeting held at Bombay on 27th and 28th February, 1939.

1. As required by Resolution XII the Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts accepted by the Indian Universities from 1934, was published during the year under report.

2. Resolution XIV regarding the question of approaching the authorities of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, in connection with the allotment of funds at their disposal more equitably to India, was duly communicated to them. Their reply is in the negative. (Please refer to Appendix XI in connection with resolution No. 1 of the Universities Conference for their reply).

3. According to Resolution XV the Universities were recommended to avail themselves of the facilities afforded at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, to the graduates of Indian Universities proceeding for a higher degree, if permitted under their respective acts of incorporation. The Post-graduate work done at the Forest Research Institute is recognized by the Dacca University for the D Sc. Degree and the Aligarh, Lucknow, Nagpur and the Punjab Universities also agree with the principle underlying the resolution, whereas some Universities like Allahabad, Bombay and Madras are prepared to consider the question on individual merits while Andhra University does not recognize post-graduate work done outside the University. (Appendix I).

4. Resolution XVI recommended the Universities to permit the post-graduates of one University to follow a part of their course at another University with a view to give post-graduate students the benefit of working with specialists in their subjects. The Universities of Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur and Travancore have replied that they would try to give effect to the proposal wherever feasible. There is such a provision in the regulations of the Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Andhra, Calcutta, Madras and the Punjab. Dacca University has not agreed to the proposal. (Appendix II).

5. The proposals for Inter-loaning of books between the various University Libraries (Res. XVII) and the employment of trained librarians (Res. XIX) in the University Libraries are generally acceptable to all the Universities and most of the Universities follow the procedure recommended.

6. Resolution of the Board contained in Resolution XXI advised the Universities to institute diploma or Degree course in ~~Pharmaceutics~~ or Pharmaceutical Chemistry. A degree course in Pharmaceutical Chemistry at Agra, Andhra and at Madras (B. Sc. Pharmacy) and a diploma course at Mysore have been Instituted, and the matter is engaging the attention of other Universities. (Appendix III).

7. The Resolution XLV re: the desirability of introducing Military Science as an additional subject for the degree course is favoured by all the Universities and some of them have already introduced this subject in the degree course. (Appendix IV).

8. Second para of the resolution XLVII, making the Social Service work in urban areas compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees are not generally favoured by the Universities. (Appendix V).

9. Resolution L regarding the desirability of instituting a diploma in Public Administration is under the consideration of some of the Universities and the Universities of Delhi and the Punjab have approved of the view expressed in the resolution. The University of Madras has got a department of Study and Research in Politics and Public Administration and has instituted a diploma in Public Administration. (Appendix VI).

10. Most of the Universities are agreeable to the proposal contained in Resolution No. LII regarding the establishment of an All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and that the Universities should be adequately represented. (Appendix VII).

11. Resolution LIV repeated the request made in the previous years to Governments (Central, Provincial and Indian States) to give their publications free of cost to all the Universities. The Universities generally supply their publications free of cost on the reciprocal basis. The Government of India are not agreeable to allow any further concessions beyond the discount of 25 per cent. allowed at present. The Government of Bengal, Education Department supply their official saleable publications free of cost to two Universities within the Province and at reduced price (less 25%) to other Universities in India. The Government of Bihar will consider the case when a particular University applies for a certain publication. The Government of Mysore supply their State Administration Report and other publications of the Departments of Education and Industries and Commerce to all the University Libraries, and the Government of Travancore is willing to supply free of cost a copy each of their publication to each University that ask for them. The Punjab and the United Provinces Governments have written to say that they cannot supply all the publications free of charge to any Indian University. (Appendix VIII).

12. Most of the Universities are agreeable to the scheme of cold weather lectures as contained in the resolution No. LV. (Appendix IX).

13. As required by Resolution LIX, Universities were requested to invite applications from condidates desirous of availing themselves of the Educational facilities for post-graduate work offered by the Sydney University to Indian students. Three applications received in this connection from the Universities of Annamalai, Lucknow and Travancore were forwarded to the University of Sydney in reply to which they have agreed to enrol all the three applicants.

14. The Secretary, All-India Library Association was written to for information regarding the progress of the catalogue planned by him as required by Resolution LX, and he has written to say that the work of editing has been taken in hand and he expects to take the printing work shortly. Extracts from his letter are printed in (Appendix X).

15. For action on Resolution Nos. II, III, IV, VII, XIII, XXII, XXIII, XXXIII, LVII and LVIII which were under consideration last year, kindly refer to pages 13 to 16 of the "Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board."

16. Resolutions No. XXV, XXVIII and XLIII were also duly communicated to the Government of India, but no replies have been received so far.

17. The remaining resolutions, wherever necessary were communicated to the Universities for information.

### III

#### ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. First part of Resolution I, was forwarded to the authorities of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 recommending to them to award a third of the total number of scholarships to students from the Indian Universities. The Commissioners while declining to consider the establishment of further Indian award, until their financial position is improved, repeat "their assurance that they have given already that in the event of any future increase in their income, the claims of the Indian Universities will receive their immediate and sympathetic consideration" and "even under the present condition, it will sometimes be possible to make a second award when there is a scholarship to spare and an Indian student prefers the strongest claims."

Regarding the second part of the resolution the trustees to the Tatas Trusts have written to say that all the applications are received direct and are receiving their careful and sympathetic consideration and the same policy will be followed in future also.

(Appendix XI (i) and (ii) )

2. Resolution II regarding the formation of a Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was forwarded to all the Governments. The Governments of Bihar, Madras and Central Provinces are not in favour of this organization. The last two state that there is already a Central Organization for Scientific and Industrial Research, i.e., the Industrial Research Council and they are not in favour of the duplication work of this Council.

(Appendix XII)

Part (3) of the Resolution recommending the recognition of the Research Degrees of the Indian Universities for purposes of admission to higher Research Degrees in other Universities has met with favourable response except in the case of Madras and Dacca. In the former the Doctorate Degrees are restricted to graduates of that University and the latter pleads that it is not possible in a residential University which insists on residence for a certain period before any degree can be given.

(Appendix XII (a) )

3. As required by Resolution No. III, note received from the Broadcasting Department was circulated to the different Universities and the opinion collected from them was placed before the meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Waltair. Please

refer to Resolution No. XI and Appendix J. connected with it which is found on page 17 of the "Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board."

4. Resolution No IV drew the attention of the Universities to the great Educational value of Entomology and recommended to the Universities that adequate provision be made for the teaching of this subject. Entomology is a subject for the B. Sc. (agricultural Examinations) in the Universities of Agra and Bombay, and is also included in B. Sc. Courses in Aligarh and Mysore. In Madras this subject is included in the Degree courses in Agriculture, Veterinary and Sanitary Science and is a special subject for the B. Sc. (Hons) and the matter is under the consideration of some of the Universities.

(Appendix XIII)

5. According to Resolution No. V. the Government of India was requested to give grants to at least those Universities who have taken initial steps in starting Aeronautical Instruction, but the Government of India have written to say that the Universities have been given opinion and advice by the Aviation Directorate and that they will continue to do so in future, but they are unable to accept the recommendation regarding grants as "their present policy is to devote the available funds towards giving grants in aid of the Flying Clubs, which have been organized to impart practical instruction in Flying."

(Appendix XIV)

6. In connection with Seismological Research contained in Resolution No. VI. the Government of India have written to say that they have not found it possible to make a start due to financial stringency.

(Appendix XV)

7. Most of the Universities which have Engineering Faculties have included the subject of Sanitary Engineering in their curricula, as recommended by the Conference in their Resolution No. VII.

(Appendix XVI)

8 Replies to the recommendations of the Conference regarding the four-year Post-Matriculation Course leading to a Degree (Resolution VIII) and the Medium of Instruction at different stages of Education (Resolution IX) show that the Universities are agreeable to the suggestion of the Board. Some of the Universities have already made provision for enriching the literature of their respective Indian languages while others look forward to undertake this measure when their financial position improves.

(Appendix XVII and XVIII).

9. Information collected on Resolution X regarding special subjects of study suitable for women was placed on the Agenda of the Meeting of the Board held at Waltair. Please refer to

Resolution XII and Appendix K. connected with it published in the "Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board."

10. The Universities are agreeable to the suggestions of the Board contained in Resolution XI regarding the Inter-loaning of books and the employment of Trained Library Staff.

(Appendix XIX.)

11. Suggestions made in Resolution XII for closer co-operation between the Universities and the Departments of Archæology was communicated to the Government of India and to the Universities. No reply has been received from the Government while a summary of opinions received from the Universities is shown in Appendix XX.

12. Resolution XIII re: the introduction of Military Science and Training as an Optional Subject for the Intermediate and Degree courses is engaging the attention of the Universities.

(Appendix XXI.)

13. According to Resolution XIV the Universities were recommended to recognize the Commerce Degree as a qualification for the Law and Teaching Degree Courses. Agra, Aligarh, Andhra, Delhi, Mysore and Nagpur Universities have got provision for the admission of Commerce graduates to the Law and Teaching Degree Courses, if they have such courses in their Universities. Bombay and Calcutta Universities admit B. Com. Graduates for Law Courses while their admission for B.T. is under consideration.

(Appendix XXII.)

14. Replies to Resolution XV re: the Mutual Recognition of Degrees show that the Universities are generally in favour of recognizing the corresponding Examinations and Degrees of the other Universities on the basis of reciprocity and parity of academic standards.

(Appendix XXIII.)

15. Regarding Resolution XVII Governments from whom replies have been received are agreeable not to divest themselves of financial responsibility for University Education.

(Appendix XXIV.)

16. With reference to Resolution XVIII (b) regarding further representation of the Inter-University Board in connection with the recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, the reply from the Government is in the negative.

In connection with the Resolution XVIII (c) recommending that Political Science should be given greater importance in the Competitive Examinations, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department has written to say that "when it has been felt that knowledge of this subject would be useful to the class of officers for whom the Examination is con-

ducted, steps have been taken for its prescription as a subject for that Examination" and that Government of India are of opinion that there is no real necessity for the inclusion of this subject in the syllabus of the examinations referred to in the resolution.

(Appendix XXV.)

17. Resolution XIX reaffirmed the former resolution of the last Conference regarding the Technological Courses. Opinions of the Universities which have been collected are found in Appendix XXVI.

18. For action on Resolution XXI please refer to para 8 under the head "II. Action taken on Resolutions of the Board Meeting."

19. Other resolutions of the Conference such as XVI and XXI were communicated to the concerned authorities for information.

#### IV

#### CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. Dr. Fredrick B. Robinson, a well-known Educationist of America visited India in March, 1939, and delivered a series of lectures on "the development and progress of Public Education in U.S.A.", at the Calcutta University. The other Universities were also informed about this so that they might avail themselves of his presence in India.

The Statistical Institute invited Professor Hotelling of the Columbia University, U.S.A. and some of the Universities took advantage of his visit, at the request of the Inter-University Board.

Dr. Montessorie's visit to India was similarly taken advantage of by many Universities through the medium of the Board.

2. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, invited applications for an Assistant for India, through the Inter-University Board and Mr. K. N. Kaul, M. Sc., Demonstrator in Botany in the University of Lucknow was selected for the post for 2½ years from July, 1939, at £ 250 P. A. during initial six months and £ 250—15—400 P. A. thereafter.

3. A grant of £ 400 to a member of the staff of Indian Universities was offered by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire out of the sum given to them by the Imperial Relations Trust for the purpose of arranging visits by persons concerned with University Administration with a view to assisting to secure contact between the Dominions Universities and the Universities of the Empire. Applications were called for from different Indian Universities and Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, has been selected by the Trust.

4. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, had written to enquire whether any University desired to send any

delegates to attend either or both of the following Congresses and whether the University would be agreeable to the delegates taking part in the informal joint discussions at the

- (i) Fourth International Congress of Animal Breeding held at Zurich on 8th to 11th August, 1939;
- (ii) Seventh International Congress of genetics held at Edinburgh—August 23rd to 30th, 1939.

The information was communicated to all the Universities as a result of which the Calcutta University nominated Mr. Girijaprasanna Majumdar and the Patna University nominated Lt.-Col. A. N. Bose as their representatives.

5. The British Rubber Producers' Research Association, London, has offered to accept for training in Rubber Research one Indian gentleman. The training arrangements will be for two years. The Board was requested by the Government of India to recommend the names of three candidates. Accordingly applications were called for from the Universities and the names of the following candidates have been recommended:

- (i) Dr. D. Banerjee, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Lond.) (Calcutta University)
- (ii) Dr. P. P. Pillay, M. Sc., D. Sc. (Travancore University).
- (iii) Dr. S. K. Mitra, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Calcutta University).

6. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation arranged to conduct an international enquiry on the place assigned to the Teaching of Co-operation in Educational establishments controlled by the public authorities and they required the Board's collaboration in the proposed inquiry. The Universities were addressed and the information collected was forwarded to them.

7. The Indian Historical Records Commission requested that the Universities in India might be invited to send one representative each to serve as a co-opted member at the Sixteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Calcutta on 15th and 16th, December, 1939 and most of the Universities have sent their representatives.

8. As in the previous years a scholarship for an Indian student was offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, but no candidate was available from the Universities.

9. The Universities of Agra, Calcutta and Dacca wanted the Board to move the Auditor-General of India to place the B. Com. Graduates of these Universities on the same footing with the B. Com. graduates of the Lucknow, the Punjab and the Allahabad Universities in the matter of granting exemption as contemplated in rule 2 (b) of the "rules for the examination qualifying for admission to the cadre of Divisional accountants." The Auditor-General to the Government of India has been addressed on the matter.

10. In reply to a communication from the Secretary to the Government of India, Defence Co-ordination Department (man-power section) re: the recruitment of qualified chemists, he has been informed that if an abstract of the qualifications of the applicants is received, the Inter-University Board would be very glad to assess the qualifications of the Chemists by the most competent men in the respective branches of Chemistry.

11. On a representation made by the Registrar, University of Mysore and the University of the Panjab, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Railway Board, Government of India, New Delhi, has been requested to extend Railway concession to University students participating in Inter-University debates and also to grant special concession to College students undertaking educational trips.

12. The Board continued to function as an Inter-University Employment Bureau. Advertisements for vacancies from the Indian Universities as well as those received from the Universities Bureau of the British Empire were duly circulated to all the Universities.

13. Several enquiries from the students, the Public and the Government departments were received and they were duly attended to.

14. The Board continued to be in touch with the various departments of the Government of India, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Public Service Commission, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the High Commissioner for India in London and others.

## V.

### PUBLICATIONS.

During the year under Report the following publications were issued:

1. "Proceedings of the Fourth Conference of Indian Universities."

2. "Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board" held at Waltair;

3. "Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts" accepted by Indian Universities from 1934;

Eighth Edition of the "Handbook of Indian Universities" is in the Press.

## VI.

### ELECTIONS.

1. Previous representatives (Profs. P. J. Thomas of Madras and H. L. Dey of Dacca) were continued for the November meeting of the Standing Rice Committee of the Imperial Council

of Agricultural Research, the life of which was extended by one more year.

2. Dr. J. C. Ghosh resigned the membership of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on behalf of the Indian Universities as he is now an *ex-officio* member of the Advisory Board on behalf of the Indian Institute of Science and Dr. Birbal Sahni, M. A., Sc. D., D. Sc., F. R. S., Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, was unanimously elected to take his place, at the last meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Waltair.

3. The following scientists were duly elected by the Inter-University Board on the Central Advisory Board of Forest Utilization:

- (i) Khan Bahadur M. Afzal Husain, M. Sc., M. A. (Cantab.), I. A. S., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore;
- (ii) Prof. P. K. Parija, M. A., Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

4. As the term of the members of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association expired in December 1939, a fresh election was conducted and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

- 1 Sri Rao Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B. A., M. D., F. R. C. O. G., Principal, Medical College, Madras, and Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras;
- 2. Lt.-Col. Sohan Lal Bhatia, M. A., M. D., B. C. (Cantab.), F. R. C. P. (Lond.), F. R. C. S. (E), F. C. P. S. (Bom.); Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay;
- 3. Dr. S. W. Hardikar, M. D., M. R. C. P. (Edin.), Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology Osmania University, Hyderabad—Deccan.

## VII.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants Cawnpore, have duly audited the accounts of the Board for the year 1939, and certified them as correct. The Statement of Receipts and Payments, as audited by them, is presented in Appendix XXVII.

The Fixed Deposit of Rs. 2,030 held by the Imperial Bank, India last year has been renewed for another year and an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 has been deposited this year.

Total savings effected under different heads of expenditure during the year under report are Rs. 1,684-11-6. The expendi-

ture under "Travelling Allowance to Representatives" exceeded the budget by Rs. 1,702-7-0 due to two meetings of the Board. This excess was duly sanctioned at the last meeting held in December. On the receipts side under "Contributions from the Constituent Universities" the budget amount fell short by Rs. 187-8-0 due to the fact that a part of the Allahabad University contribution was received after December, 1939, which will be shown in the accounts for 1940.

## VIII.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Board takes this opportunity to thank the Registrars of the Universities, and various Government Departments for the willing co-operation from them, without which the work of the Board could not have proceeded efficiently.

The Board has great pleasure in recording its great appreciation of the work of the Secretary and his staff during the year under report especially when they had to bear the burden of heavy work in addition to the usual routine duties due to the holding of the Fourth Quinquennial Conference at Bombay.

N. K. SIDHANTA,

*Secretary.*

N. S. SUBBA RAO,

*Chairman.*

## APPENDIX I.

**Recognition of the Post-Graduate Work done at the Forest Research Institute by Indian Universities.**

*Resolution No. XV of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the principle of the recognition of the post-graduate work done at the Forest Research Institute by the graduates of Indian Universities proceeding for a higher degree be approved; that the Universities be recommended to avail themselves of these facilities if permitted under their respective Acts of Incorporation.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—The matter has been referred to the Faculty of Science.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the principles involved in the resolution.

**Allahabad.**—Under the statutes and ordinances in force research scholars are required to carry on their work at the University for a prescribed period. It is, however, open to the Vice-Chancellor, under certain conditions, to permit a scholar working for the D. Phil. degree to work elsewhere for a period not exceeding one year. If any scholar wants to avail himself of the facilities offered by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in part fulfilment of his work in this University, his case will be considered by the Vice-Chancellor.

**Andhra.**—The University does not recognise Post-graduate work done outside the University for its research degrees.

**Bombay.**—The proper course to give effect to the resolution is to ask the Forest Research Institute to apply to the Central Government for being brought within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of this University under Section IVA of the Act.

**Calcutta.**—Recorded.

**Dacca.**—The Post-Graduate work done at the Forest Research Institute is recognized by the Dacca University for the D.Sc. degree.

**Delhi.**—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of this University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—There is provision to recognize on individual merits Research Institutes other than those managed by or attached to this University and the Teachers and Officers employed therein for purposes of enabling persons to pursue research in the Institute with a view to qualifying for the M.Sc. Degree of this University.

**Mysore.**—The recognition is not permitted by the Ordinances of this University. There is no objection to utilize the facilities otherwise.

**Nagpur.**—This University agrees.

**Punjab.**—The principle was approved provided the person concerned was a graduate of this University and was not trying for the first research degree, and had fulfilled the condition of residence in the University. It was noted that for this purpose M.Sc. was a research degree.

**Travancore.**—Noted.

## APPENDIX II.

**Permission to Post-graduate Students to follow a part of their Courses at another University.***Resolution No. XVI of 1939:*

**Resolved** that the Universities be recommended that with a view to give post-graduate students, the benefit of working with specialists in their subjects, the post-graduate students of one Indian University might be permitted to follow a part of their courses at another University.

**Summary of Replies Received :**

**Agra.**—This is permissible under Regulation 3 of Chapter XXIX-A of the Agra University Calendar.

**Aligarh.**—This is already being done in this University.

**Allahabad.**—The present statutes and ordinances do not allow an M.A. or M.Sc., student of this University to keep part of his terms in another University.

With regard to a research scholar who desires to supplicate for the D. Phil. degree, the Vice-Chancellor may, under certain conditions, permit him to work elsewhere if he is satisfied that it is in the interest of the scholar's work.

**Andhra.**—There is such a provision in the University Regulations for the Doctorate Degrees.

**Calcutta.**—Each case will be considered on its own merit.

**Dacca.**—The Academic Council of this University are unable to agree to the proposal made in the resolution.

**Delhi.**—The University has accepted the recommendation contained in the Resolution.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of this University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—Subject to the general conditions, post-graduate students proceeding for a research degree be permitted to do part of their research work in another University, if the University of Madras, on the recommendation of the professor concerned considers it desirable that they should do so.

**Mysore.**—The Master's Degree course in this University is a one year course and is too short to permit work in different Universities.

**Nagpur.**—This University agrees and will try to give effect to the proposal where feasible.

**Punjab.**—This University has no objection.

**Travancore.**—The principle has been accepted. Each will be considered on its merits.

**APPENDIX III.****Institution of Diploma or Degree Courses in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Indian Universities.**

*Resolution No. XXI of 1939:*

**Resolved** that it is desirable to institute diploma or degree courses in Pharmaceutics or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Indian Universities, and the Universities be requested to institute such courses.

**Summary of Replies Received :**

**Agra.**—The University has already instituted a B. Sc. Degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry but so far no College has applied for recognition in this subject.

**Aligarh.**—The question will be taken up when the University finances improve.

**Andhra.**—The University has already opened a Post-Graduate Degree course in Pharmaceutics.

**Calcutta.**—The matter is already engaging the attention of the University.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses the view expressed in the resolution. It has not, however, been possible to institute the courses owing to lack of financial and other facilities.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—A Degree course in Pharmaceutical Chemistry (B. Sc. Pharmacy) has been instituted. The Madras Medical College imparts instruction from July, 1939.

**Mysore.**—A diploma course has been instituted.

**Nagpur.**—The University hopes to consider this subject after the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology has been established.

**The Punjab.**—Approved. A scheme is already in hand in consultation with the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the Dean of the Science Faculty.

**Travancore.**—This has been referred to the Faculty of Science.

## APPENDIX IV

**Desirability of introducing Military Science as an optional subject for the Degree Course.**

*Resolution No. XLV of 1939:*

**Resolved** that it is desirable to introduce "Military Science and Training" as an optional subject for the Degree Course.

That the Government of India be requested to provide greater facilities for such Military Training by offering the services of Military Officers for the U. T. C.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—The University has already prescribed Military Science as an extra-optional subject for the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.

**Aligarh.**—This question is being considered by the Academic Council of this University.

**Allahabad.**—The University has already instituted a course for a Certificate of Proficiency in Military Science. The question of including Military Science and Training as an optional subject for the degree course in the Faculties of Arts and Science is under consideration.

**Andhra.**—The University has no facilities for organizing such a course.

**Bombay.**—The question of introducing Military Science and Training in the courses of University studies has received the attention of the University, and that steps are being taken for exempting students from obtaining the lower certificate of efficiency from certain subjects of the First Year and Intermediate Arts Examinations to begin with, and that proposals are also under consideration for granting exemptions to students obtaining the higher certificate of efficiency from certain subjects at the B. A. Examination when the scheme for the revision of the B. A. courses which is under consideration of the University authorities, is adopted.

This University agrees that the Government of India should be requested to provide greater facilities for Military Training. It may be mentioned for the information of the Board that in this University representations have been made to the Local Government for increasing the strength of the U. T. C. by providing platoons in certain colleges where they do not exist at present.

**Calcutta.**—A scheme on the subject has already been introduced in the University.

**Dacca.**—This University has already decided to introduce Military Science as an additional optional subject for the B. A. and B. Sc. Ordinary Examination.

**Delhi.**—The matter is under consideration.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—The Senate of this University has also adopted a resolution on the question of the introduction of Military Science as an optional subject for the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree Examinations. The matter is under consideration of the Syndicate.

**Mysore.**—It is not proposed at present to introduce Military Science as a subject of study.

**Nagpur.**—Under the University Ordinances, Military Science is an optional subject for the undergraduate examinations in Arts and Science. Provision of instruction, however, depends on whether the Government of India will agree to depute Military Officers for the purpose. Attempts in the direction are being made.

**Travancore.**—Recorded.

## APPENDIX V.

## Universities and the Social Service.

*Resolution No. XLVII of 1939 :*

**Resolved** that it is desirable for the Universities to organize Social Service in urban as well as rural areas for general and health education.

**Resolved** further to enquire of the Universities whether this work might be made compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—This has been referred to the affiliated Colleges for opinion.

**Aligarh.**—The University does not agree with the principle of making social service a necessary condition for the award of a University Degree.

**Allahabad.**—The University has instituted an Examination for Certificate of Proficiency in social service and Village Uplift Work.

The University is not in favour of making social service work compulsory as a condition for the award of a degree. It should be entirely voluntary. A student who has distinguished himself in this work may be given a special certificate.

**Andhra** —Social service need not be made compulsory as a condition precedent for the award of degrees, and if there is need, a special Diploma course may be organized.

**Bombay.**—While this University considers it desirable for Universities to organize social service for general and health education in urban and rural areas, it is not in favour of making such service compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees.

**Calcutta.**—The matter has been referred to the Conference of Principals of Colleges.

**Dacca.**—The Academic Council are unable to recognise Social service as a condition for the award of degrees.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses the view expressed in the resolution. Some of the constituent colleges of the University are doing some useful work in this direction.

The University is, however, unable to accept the view that social service work might be made compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras** —The University has under consideration schemes of Adult Education and vacation lectures for rural workers engaged in social amelioration. The work is on a purely voluntary basis.

The Syndicate is not in favour of making this work compulsory as a condition for the award of degrees.

**Mysore**.—Has been provided for social welfare work among the members of the University Union; a University settlement is under organization. The work is not compulsory.

**Nagpur**.—Having regard to the purposes of University education, this University is not in favour of withholding award of degrees from students unable to take part in the proposed social service scheme.

**The Punjab** —The principle of relation between the Universities and social service in urban and rural areas is approved. If the scheme was to work on large scale, then difficulties of organization and finance will have to be met. In the opinion of the University, the element of compulsion should be eliminated and the service should be voluntary. It would be desirable that to start with, private initiative in the matter be taken.

**Travancore**.—The University is in favour of organizing social service in urban and rural areas. The Travancore University Labour Corps has been organized and one of the main purposes of the Corps is to give the University students the necessary kind of training for this work. While this University agrees that it is desirable to organize social service, it is of opinion that as this is largely an unexplored field, it is premature now to make it compulsory as a condition for the award of a degree.

**APPENDIX VI.****Institution of a Diploma in a public Administration :**

*Resolution No. L. of 1939 :*

**Resolved** that it is desirable to institute a diploma in public administration provided local bodies and administrations co-operate with the Universities.

**Summary of Replies Received :**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This University does not propose to take any steps in this direction.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts.

**Dacca.**—The Academic Council think it desirable to institute a diploma in Public Administration, wherever possible.

**Delhi.**—The University has approved the view expressed in the Resolution.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—The University has a Department of Study and Research in Politics and Public Administration and has instituted a Diploma course in Politics and Public Administration.

**Mysore.**—A diploma course including Secretarial practice has been instituted but none in the Public Administration.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—Approved.

**Travancore.**—Recorded.

## APPENDIX VII.

**An All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.**

*Resolution Number LII of 1939 :*

**Resolved** that Universities should be associated with all schemes for industrial regeneration and economic planning.

The Board further approved of the establishment of an All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on which the Universities should be adequately represented.

**Summary of Replies Received :**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the principles of the resolution.

**Allahabad.**—The University agrees and will be prepared to offer its fullest co-operation.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—The University agrees to the proposal.

**Dacca.**—The University concur in this resolution.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses the view contained in the resolution.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of this University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—The University agrees with the resolution and awaits further particulars regarding the constitution of All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Mysore.**—The University is agreeable.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—The principle underlying the first part of the Resolution was approved. The recommendation relating to the establishment of an All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on which the Universities should be adequately represented was endorsed.

**Travancore** —The University is in full agreement with the principle, which has already been given effect to here. The constitution of the Travancore Central Research Institute provides for the adequate representation of the University on the Council of the Institute.

**APPENDIX VIII****Gift of Publications:**

*Resolution No. LIV of 1939:*

**Resolved** to request the Universities and Governments (Provincial, Central and Indian States) to give their publication free to all Universities.

**(i) Summary of Replies Received from the Universities:**

**Agra.**—The University supplies copies of its publication free to all the Universities.

**Aligarh.**—The University agrees with the principles of the resolution.

**Allahabad.**—The University is willing to supply its Calendar and Volumes of "University Studies" in exchange for the publications of other Universities.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—The University agrees to the proposal provided the gift is made on exchange basis.

**Delhi.**—The University accepts the view. This University gives its publications free to all Indian Universities.

**Madras.**—This University supplies free copies of publications on a reciprocal basis.

**Mysore.**—Publications of this University are presented to other Universities and this University agrees with the other recommendation.

**Nagpur.**—This University is supplying all its publications to the other Indian Universities free of cost.

**Travancore** — The principle has been accepted

**(ii) Summary of Replies Received from the Government.**

**Government of India.**—(From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, Simla):

As regards the free supply of Government of India publications to Universities in India, you are no doubt, aware that this question has been carefully considered by the Government of India on several occasions in the past. They consider that the concession of 25 per cent. discount allowed to Universities in India under the existing arrangements which are described in detail in the letter from the Department of Education, Health and Lands No. F. 54-4 37-E., dated the 2nd September 1937 (*Vide* Inter-University Board

India, Annual Report 1937-38, Appendix XIV, Page 48), is adequate, and regret that they are unable to accede to the request made in the resolution under reference.

**Bengal.**—(From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, Calcutta):

This Government supply their official saleable publications free of charge to the two Universities within the province and at a reduced price, viz., at ordinary published rates less 25% discount (plus cost of packing, freight or postage) to other Universities in India. Government regret that they are unable to accept the proposal in the resolution.

**Bihar.**—(From the Assistant Secretary in charge, Education Department, Patna):

The Provincial Government will consider the case of a particular University when it will apply for a certain publication.

**The Punjab.**—(From the Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore):

Priced publications of the Punjab Government cannot be supplied, free of charge, to any Indian University.

**United Provinces.**—(From the Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Development Department, Lucknow):

This Government regret that they are unable to accede to the request of the Board.

**Mysore.**—(From the Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Self-Government Department, Bangalore):

Copies of the State Administration Report and the Annual Administration Reports and other publications of the Departments of Education and Industries and Commerce are being supplied to all the University Libraries.

**Travancore.**—(From the Chief Secretary to Government, Huzur Cutchery, Trivandrum.)

This Government are prepared to supply free a copy each of the publications issued by them to each University that asks for them, provided that the Governments of the other States and Provinces are agreeable to the arrangement.

## APPENDIX IX

**Inter-University Cold Weather Lectures.**

*Resolution No. LV of 1939:*

The Board approved of the scheme of Cold Weather Lectures on the lines suggested by the University of Dacca.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—Recorded.

**Allahabad.**—The University agrees in principle, but a carefully drawn up scheme is necessary. It would be wise to confine this to well defined and not very extensive zones.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—The University approves of the above resolution.

**Calcutta.**—The University generally approves of the proposal. There are Readerships and Extension Lectureships.

**Dacca.**—Reported. (Proposition was forwarded by this University.)

**Delhi.**—The University approves of the scheme of cold weather lectures.

**Madras.**—Recorded.

**Mysore.**—This University will co-operate with other Universities, so far as funds permit.

**Nagpur.**—The University agrees. Most of the senior teachers in this University are, however, Government servants and the scheme, therefore, involves more practical difficulties in the case of this University than in the case of others.

**Travancore.**—The principle underlying the resolution has been accepted. This University proposes to negotiate with other South Indian Universities for co-operation in the matter.

**APPENDIX X.****Catalogue of Periodical Literature and Works of Reference.**

*Extracts of letter No. 454/ Un. Cat. dated the 28th June, 1939, from the Honorary General Secretary, Indian Library Association, Imperial Library, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"Briefly the position is as follows: The material which the Inter-University Board had collected from some of the eighteen Universities remained lying unattended with the Librarian of the Punjab University (who is the Chairman of the Editorial Committee for the compilation of the Catalogue) until about June, 1937. His reason for not attempting even a preliminary examination of the lists which he had received, was that the lists from certain other Universities were not forthcoming, in spite of his reminders to the Inter University Board. However, on my offer of collecting the material from the defaulter Universities direct, and for arranging its compilation, I was able to have the material transferred over here.

On examining the lists received about June, 1937, it was found that except for two of them, the material could not be used for compilation, on account of its being faulty in several ways.

Accordingly, a general note showing the lines on which the required lists were to be compiled, including illustrations was prepared by the Editor, and sent to all the Universities direct. Where a University had already sent the list, this list was returned with the Note, pointing out the imperfections noticed and requesting for a revised list on the lines suggested.

At this stage, the Committee also decided that in the wider interest of research workers in this country, the scope of the Catalogue might be extended so as to include certain scientific and technical institutions. Thereupon a list of the more important institutes was drawn up and these were invited to participate in the scheme and at the same time to render financial help towards the compilation of the Catalogue. Of the institutes thus invited, material has been received from the following: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi; Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar; School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur; and the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

The work of collecting the material in correct form both from the Universities and the Institutes continued right up to May, 1939, although up to this time even one University (Aligarh) has not sent its list.

The work of editing had, however, been taken in hand, and although the progress is slow, but it is due solely to the fact that the lists are replete with mistakes and omissions which, do not render themselves easy of solution even with the aid of the avail-

able Research works which the Association had to purchase for this work. These are the "Union Catalogue of Periodicals in University Libraries in the British Isles"; "World List of Scientific Periodicals"; "List of Scientific Periodicals in the Bombay Presidency"; and Kemp's Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Calcutta Libraries.

The compiler has so far covered about one-third of the whole material. When he has similarly dealt with the rest of it, the next stage would be to write to the libraries concerned for correct information with regard to those items which have defied correction even with the aid of the said reference works, which is obviously due to the conflicting information furnished in respect of date of publication of certain volumes; date of origin of a periodical; name and place of its publishers; and dates when it might have undergone any changes, such as incorporation or amalgamation with another periodical to form a new periodical; ceased publication altogether; or continued under a new name, etc.

It is estimated that the work of compilation will take another eight to ten months from now, after which the printing will be taken up."

## APPENDIX XI

## 1851 Exhibition Scholarships.

*Resolution No. I of the Conference :—*

**Resolved** that in view of the very substantial contributions made by India for the success of the Exhibition of 1851 and in view also of the fact that there are at present eighteen Universities in most of which higher research in science is carried out, this Conference is of opinion that *a due share of the 1851 Exhibition Scholarships should be awarded to India.* This Conference, therefore, recommends that a third of the total number of scholarships be awarded to students from the Indian Universities.

In this connection, the question of the allotment of a large number of scholarships to Indian workers from the Trustees of Sir Dorabjee Tata, Sir Ratanji Tata and Lady Ratanji Tata was considered by the Conference. It was resolved that the Conference should recommend that the Inter-University Board do take steps to secure a larger number of Scholarships from these funds for research workers in all Indian Universities.

**Replies Received :**

(i)

*Copy of letter dated 25th April, 1939, from the Secretary, Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S. W. 7., to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow.*

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 13th April, transmitting a copy of Resolution No. 1, passed at the Fourth Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities.

In reply I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they fully appreciate the fact that the Indian Collections formed by the East India Company constituted an attractive feature of the Great Exhibition, and that they are also alive to the important developments that have taken place in scientific education and research in India since the inauguration of their Science Research Scholarship scheme in 1891. Nevertheless, the Commissioners must regretfully decline to consider the establishment of a further Indian award, under their Overseas Scholarship scheme, until their financial position has improved.

I am, however, desired to repeat the assurance which the Commissioners have already given to the Government of India and to certain individual Universities, to the effect that, in the event of any future increase in their income, the claims of the Indian Universities will receive their immediate and sympathetic consideration.

At the same time I am to point out that, even under the present conditions, it will sometimes be possible, as in 1938, to make a second award, when there is a Scholarship to spare and an Indian student prefers the strongest claims."

*Copy of letter No. S. and G. 3588/39, dated the 10th June, 1939, from the India Office, London, forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of India. Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, with his letter No. F. 87-3/38-E., dated the 30th June, 1939, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, The University, Lucknow.*

"In reply to Mr. Sargent's letter of the 5th May, 1939, No. F. 87-3 38-E., recommending that a further approach should be made to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 with a view to their increasing the number of Science Research Scholarships at present allocated to India, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that, after careful consideration, he has decided that it would be inadvisable to make a further approach of this nature at present.

In October, 1938, the Royal Commissioners, while expressing sympathy towards India's claim to an increased award of Scholarships, stated that in the present state of their finances it would not be possible to allocate more than one annual Scholarship to India. Any increase in the number of scholarships allotted to India could at present be made only by reducing the number allotted to other parts of the Empire—a course which it is known that the Commissioners are unwilling to entertain.

In these circumstances the Secretary of State feels that a further approach to the Commissioners on behalf of India would at present serve no useful purpose and might have the unfortunate result of making the Commissioners less sympathetic towards India's claims. It will be recollected in this connection that in 1938 the Commissioners found it possible to allocate a second scholarship to India and that in their letter of the 17th October, 1938, they pointed out that circumstances might again allow of such an additional award being made."

(ii)

*Copy of letter dated 19th July, 1939, from the Secretary to the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow.*

"The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities have received your letter of 13th June, in which you have communicated to them the resolution passed at the last Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held in Bombay from 1st to 3rd March, 1939. My Trustees desire me to reply that all applications from Indian students are received by them direct and each case is dealt with on its own merits and they will continue to do so in the future."

*Copy of letter dated 24th July, 1939, from the Secretary, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, The University, Lucknow.*

"I am asked to acknowledge receipt of your No. 592 of 13th June, 1939, forwarding copy of Resolution passed by the last Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held in Bombay on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1939.

Your letter is addressed to the Managing Trustee, Sir Dorabji Tata, Sir Ratanji Tata and Lady Ratanji Tata. I might explain that Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Sir Ratanji Tata Trust are separate entities with different sets of Trustees. The name of the third trust is Lady Tata Memorial Trust and not Lady Ratanji Tata Trust.

The policy of all these Trusts is not to distribute grants through intermediate agencies. All applications from Indian Research Scholars are received direct and have invariably received careful and sympathetic consideration. My Trustees desire to inform you that the same policy will be followed by them in future also.

For your information I am to state that in the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years (from January, 1933, to June, 1939) the total charities distributed by these Tata Trusts amounted to Rs. 25,62,750/-, of which Rs. 22,65,277/- was distributed among Indian applicants."

**APPENDIX XII.****A Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.**

*Resolution No. II of the Conference:*

**Resolved :—**

- (a) that with a view to secure proper *facilities for scientific and industrial research* and for a proper co-ordination and organization of all research works in India, this Conference is of opinion that a *Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research* be instituted with adequate financial assistance from Central and Provincial Governments, the Governments of Indian States and the Industries of the country, and that this Conference is of opinion that the Universities should be adequately represented on the Board.
- (b) that the purposes of co-ordination of research work and correlation of scientific research in different Universities are being largely served by the publications of the various learned bodies, and no further steps in this direction are necessary.
- (c) that this Conference recommends that the *research degrees* of the Indian Universities should be recognized for purposes of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities.

**(i) Summary of Replies Received from the Governments :****Bihar.**

*(From the Assistant Secretary to Government, Government of Bihar, Education Department, Patna):*

The Government of Bihar regret their inability to accept the resolution as this would result in the duplication of the work of the Industrial Research Council and Bureau without any compensating advantage.

**Central Provinces and Berar.**

*(From the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar Commerce and Industry Department, Nagpur):*

As there exists already a central organization for scientific and industrial research, viz., the Industrial Research Council, the Provincial Government is not in favour of the proposal for the establishment of a duplicate agency to the cost of which it may have to contribute.

**Madras.**

*(From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department, Fort St. George):*

The Madras Government are already doing their best to encourage research by giving liberal grants to the three Universities in this Province and to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and that it will not be possible for them to make any contribution to the proposed Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Punjab.**

*(From the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore):*

The wishes of the Board have been noted.

**Travancore.**

*(From the Chief Secretary to Government, Travancore, Trivandrum):*

This Government accept the principles underlying the resolution regarding the institution of a Central Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. This Government have already helped to start a University and to aid it with finances, and it is the hope of everyone interested in the educational future of India that, increasingly, private benefactions will play the same part in the matter of research and higher education as in other parts of the world.

**(ii) Summary of Replies Received from the Universities :****Agra.**

- (c) In the draft Statutes for D. Litt. and D. Sc. which are under consideration, there is provision for recognizing the Ph. D. degrees of other Universities.

**Aligarh.**

- (c) This University agrees with the resolution in principle.

**Allahabad.**

- (c) The attention of the Conference is invited to the existing ordinances relating to the admission of D. Phil. (Arts, Science and Commerce), D. Litt. and D. Sc.

**Andhra.**

- (c) The research degree of M. Sc. of other Universities is recognized by the University for purposes of admission to its higher research degrees.

**Bombay.**

- (c) The recommendation contained in the resolution has already been given effect to by this University inasmuch as the research degrees of other Indian Universities, such as the M. A. and M. Sc., are recognized by this University for the purpose of proceeding to the Ph. D. Degree in Arts or Science as the case may be.

**Calcutta.**

- (c) The University generally approves of the proposal.

**Dacca.**

- (c) This is not possible in a residential University which must insist on residence for a certain period before any degree could be given to a student

**Delhi.**

- (c) The University has accepted the view contained in the resolution.

**Lucknow.**

- (c) The Executive Council of the University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**

- (c) There are two Research Degrees in this University, in Arts and Science Faculties—M. Litt. and D. Litt. and M. Sc. and D. Sc. The Doctorate Degrees will from 1940-41, be restricted to graduates of this University.

**Mysore.**—No Research degree in this University.

**Nagpur.**—The University agrees.

**The Punjab.**

- (c) The principle underlying the resolution is approved. The University is of opinion that either the condition of residence or graduation from the University should be fulfilled, and the facility should be on the basis of reciprocity.

**Travancore.**

- (c) The Laws of the University admit of the recognition of lower research degrees of other Universities for admission to courses for higher research degrees.

## APPENDIX XIII.

## Teaching of Entomology.

*Resolution No. IV of the Conference:*

**Resolved** that the Universities should make adequate provision for the *teaching of Entomology* and give this subject a proper place in the degree examination in view of the great educational value of Entomology and the immense economic importance of this science to agriculture, forestry, public health, animal husbandry, and certain important industries in India.

## Summary of Replies Received:

**Agra.**—Entomology is one of the subjects prescribed for the B. Sc. (Ag.) Examination of the University.

**Aligarh.**—Entomology is already an important branch of study in this University.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—Entomology is at present a subject for the B. Sc. (Agri.) Examination of this University (vide pp. 337-338 of the University Handbook). It is also a subject for the D. P. H. Examination (vide page 454 of the Handbook). The question of giving Entomology its proper place in the degree examinations in Science and Medicine is under the consideration of the University authorities.

**Calcutta.**—The matter will be placed before the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for consideration.

**Delhi.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—There is adequate provision for the study of Entomology in this University. The study of Entomology is now included in the course for B. Sc. (Ag.), B. V. Sc., and B. S. Sc. Degree Examinations. It is also prescribed as a special subject for the B. Sc. (Honours) Degree course.

**Mysore.**—Entomology is not a special subject but topics of entomological interest are included in the syllabus for Honours course.

**Nagpur.**—A copy of this resolution will be forwarded to the Board of Studies in Zoology for such action as may be found practicable.

**Travancore.**—This has been referred to the Faculty of Science.

## APPENDIX XIV.

**Aeronautical Instruction.**

*Resolution No. V of the Conference :—*

The Conference recommends that the Government of India should give grants to at least those Universities who have taken initial steps in starting *aeronautical instruction* and asks the Civil Aviation Department to render all possible assistance in the teaching of the subject. The Conference further suggests that other Universities should move the Government for similar assistance in view of the great importance of aviation both from the civil and scientific standpoints

(i) *Remarks by the Government of India :—(From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Communications, Simla) :*

The Punjab, Calcutta, Allahabad and Osmania Universities have been in communication with the Director of Civil Aviation in India as regards the curricula to be adopted and other matters connected with the teaching of aeronautics in Universities, and the Director of Civil Aviation has furnished them with necessary information and advice. Universities have been given information and advice by local officers of the Civil Aviation Directorate such as Aerodrome Officers and Aircraft Inspectors. The Directorate will continue to render all possible assistance in the matter to the Universities in future. The Government of India regret that they are unable to accept the recommendation that they should give financial assistance to the Universities, as their present policy is to devote the available funds towards giving grants-in-aid to the Flying Clubs, which have been organized to impart practical instruction in flying.

(ii) **Summary of Replies Received from the Universities :**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the principles embodied in the resolution.

**Allahabad.**—The University is whole-heartedly in support of this and has already addressed Government on the subject.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Calcutta.**—Necessary steps will be taken in the matter.

**Delhi.**—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of the University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—The inclusion of aeronautics in the curriculum for the B. E. Degree Examination is under consideration of the Board of Studies in Engineering.

The question of applying for grants, if any, can be considered only after definite proposals are framed.

**Mysore.**—There is no provision for instruction at present.

**Nagpur.**—No facilities for the purpose are available at present. The University will try to approach the Government at a suitable opportunity in future.

**Travancore.**—Recorded.

## APPENDIX XV.

## Seismological Research.

*Resolution No. VI of the Conference:*

The Conference agrees that the Universities may be asked to co-operate with the Government of India in obtaining data for *seismological research* and requests the Central Government to distribute standardized Seismographs to the Universities selected and to provide adequate grants towards the maintenance of those Seismographs.

(i) *Remarks by the Government of India: (From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Communications, Simla):*

The Government of India have had under consideration for the last few years the question of setting up an organization for seismological research but owing to financial stringency it has not been found possible to make a start. Meanwhile they are of opinion that until an officer and the necessary staff are available to control and co-ordinate the work, no useful purpose will be served by distributing seismographs to Universities. They are grateful to the Inter-University Board for the offer contained in their resolution.

(ii) **Summary of Replies Received from the Universities:**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the principles embodied in the Resolution.

**Allahabad.**—The University would gladly co-operate with the Government of India in obtaining data for seismological research provided the Government of India supplies standardized seismographs and makes adequate grant for their maintenance.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—The Syndicate of this University approve of the suggestion contained in the above resolution.

**Calcutta.**—The University is willing to co-operate in the matter and will address Government on the subject.

**Delhi.**—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of the University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—There is no Seismograph connected directly with the University.

**Mysore.**—The Geological Department will be consulted.

**Nagpur.**—The University will be glad to co-operate.

**Travancore.**—This University is willing to co-operate with others in the work.

**APPENDIX XVI.****Sanitary Engineering.***Resolution No. VII of the Conference:*

Resolved that the inclusion of Sanitary Engineering in University Curricula is recommended to those Universities which already possess Engineering Departments.

**Summary of Replies Received :**

**Bombay.**—Sanitary Engineering forms part of B. E. (Civil) and the subject is covered by paper II at the B. E. (Civil) Examination (Vide R. 175, page 376 of the Handbook).

**Calcutta.**—The subject is included in the B. E. Course.

**Madras.**—This subject is already included in the course for the B. E. and B. S. Sc. Degree Examinations.

**Mysore.**—Sanitary Engineering is a subject in the course of study for the B. E. degree examination in Civil Engineering.

**The Punjab** —Sanitary Engineering is being introduced into the Punjab University Curricula in the Regulations and Syllabus for the Degree of B. Sc, Engineering (Civil).

**Travancore.**—It is referred to the Dean of the Faculty of Technology in this University.

## APPENDIX XVII.

**Desirability of having Four-year Post-Matriculation course  
Leading to a Degree.**

*Resolution No: VIII of the Conference:*

**Resolved.—**

- (a) that this Conference is of opinion that where the Intermediate Courses are controlled by the Universities no change, in the present *four-year post-matriculation course leading to a degree*, is desirable unless and until the secondary system of education is reorganized and put on an efficient basis.
- (b) This Conference is further of the opinion that pending such reorganization of secondary education, where such Intermediate Courses are not controlled by the Universities, such instruction should be brought under the purview of the Universities.

**Summary of Replies Received :****Agra.—**

- (a) The Agra University has no control over Intermediate Courses.
- (b) Recorded.

**Aligarh.—**

- (a) Agrees.
- (b) This does not apply to this University.

**Andhra.—Recorded.**

**Bombay.—**The Intermediate courses in this University are controlled by the University and the degree course is one of four years after Matriculation.

The question raised in paragraph (b) of the resolution does not therefore arise.

**Calcutta.—Recorded.**

**Dacca.—**The University concurs with the resolution.

**Delhi.—**

- (a) The University has accepted the view.
- (b) The University endorses the view. The Intermediate courses are controlled by this University.

**Lucknow.—**The Executive Council of the University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—The Intermediate examination is under the control of the University. The University authorities have already decided on this question and have expressed their opinion of no change being made in the present (four year) duration of the Intermediate (2 years) and B. A. (2 years) Degree courses.

**Mysore.**—The Intermediate course is part of University work in this University.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—Approved.

**Travancore.**—Recorded. The courses in this University have been organized on the lines indicated in the resolution.

## APPENDIX XVIII

## The Medium of Instruction.

*Resolution No. IX of the Conference :*

**Resolved** that in the opinion of this Conference *the medium of instruction* at different stages of education up to and including the degree course should, as far as circumstances permit, be the mother-tongue of the students.

But, in view of the present condition in India, the medium of instruction in the High Schools should ordinarily be the mother-tongue of the pupil, but where owing to the existence of pupils with different mother-tongues in the same school or for other special reasons it is not possible to do so, the medium of instruction should be English or any other modern Indian language.

That, with a view to attaining this end, the Universities of India are requested to take steps for enriching the literature of the respective Indian languages.

That English should be a compulsory subject of study in the High School Courses.

That *modern Indian languages and eastern classical languages* should be recognized as optional subjects for study in the High School and Intermediate and B. A. Courses, and they should, as far as possible, be taught through the medium of the mother-tongue or of any modern Indian language of an allied nature.

That Modern Indian Languages may be recognized gradually and as far as possible alternatively with English as media of instruction for the Intermediate and Degree Courses excepting for English, and if necessary for Science subjects.

That instruction and work in all research institutions should be through the medium of English except in such places where it is already being done through any of the modern Indian languages for special reasons.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.—**

- (1) This University does not control High School and Intermediate Education.
- (2) On account of financial stringency this University cannot spend any money on the writing of books in Modern Indian Languages.
- (3) The general question of the medium of instruction has been referred to the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture for opinion.

**Aligarh.**—This University is taking steps in this connection.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—Several Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Province have adopted a modern Indian Language as the medium of instruction. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination are also permitted to answer the papers in a Modern Indian Language. This University has encouraged efforts to enrich the literature of the various Modern Indian languages by including them as subjects of study even in the Honours courses for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations. At the M.A. Examination, candidates are required to answer all the questions in the papers in those languages except the one for translation into English. The instruction and work in all research institutions is at present being done through the medium of English.

**Calcutta.**—

- (1) The principle has already been adopted at the Matric. stage.
- (2) This has been provided for at the Matric. stage.
- (3) Steps are already being taken.
- (4) This has always been the case in this University.
- (5) This is being done.
- (6) This will be considered.
- (7) Recorded.

**Dacca.**—The University concurs with the resolution.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses this view. In the opinion of the University the study of modern Indian Languages should be encouraged as an alternative to an oriental classical language. The courses in modern Indian languages should require an elementary knowledge of the corresponding oriental classical languages. Oriental classical languages as well as modern Indian languages should be taught through the medium of the students' mother-tongue.

**Madras.**—The University has recently given option to colleges to teach students in an Indian language in a group of optional subjects for the whole course in the Intermediate or Degree courses, and provision will be made for the candidates being examined through the medium of a particular language, if sufficiently early notice is given to the University. At present, there is no college where the medium of instruction in any group or groups of subjects, is in an Indian Language.

The High School education is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The University has instituted prizes to be awarded for publications of works on modern subjects in Indian Languages.

Modern Indian Languages and Classical Languages are already in the list of optional subjects in the Intermediate and the Degree courses.

Instruction in research institutions (Science subjects) is through the medium of English.

**Mysore.—**

- (1) Noted.
- (2) and (3) All subjects other than English are taught through Kannada in the case of pupils whose mother-tongue is that language, but English is the medium for other pupils.
- (4) It is so at present.
- (5) This is the case at present.
- (6) and (7) The medium of instruction in the High School is Kannada at present. The extension to the degree course will be considered in due course.

**Nagpur.—**

- (1) and (2) Noted.
- (3) The University agrees; but lack of funds prevents it from taking any concrete steps in this direction in the near future. It may be pointed out that in this University it will be necessary to take parallel steps for Marathi, Hindi and Urdu at the same time.
- (4) Noted.
- (5) In this University these languages can be offered as optional subjects at any stage. In the case of Marathi, Hindi and Urdu, the medium of instruction and examination is Marathi, Hindi and Urdu respectively; in the case of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, either English or Marathi or Hindi may be offered as the medium; and in the case of Persian and Arabic, either English or Urdu may be offered as the medium.
- (6) Noted.
- (7) Noted.

**The Punjab.**—The Syndicate appointed a sub-committee to consider the resolution. The recommendation of the sub-committee that a provision of Rs. 1,500 be made for prizes etc., for books written in the Languages with a view to their enrichment, was approved. A committee was nominated to frame rules for the award of prizes. The recommendation that Modern Indian Languages and Eastern Classical Languages should be recognized as optional subjects for study in the High School and Intermediate and B.A. Courses and that they should, as far as possible, be taught through the medium of the mother-tongue or of any Modern Indian Language of an allied nature was referred to the Arts and Oriental Faculties for opinion. The other recommendations contained in the Resolution were accepted.

**Travancore.**—The principle underlying the resolution has been accepted.

A Department of Publications has been instituted in the University for the production of suitable books in Malayalam and Tamil on modern, scientific and other subjects.

## APPENDIX XIX.

**Inter-loaning of Books and Employment of Trained Library Staff.**

*Resolution No. XI of the Conference:*

**Resolved.—**

- (a) that it is desirable that there should be *inter-loaning of books* between the Libraries of various Universities;
- (b) that Universities and Colleges should employ *trained Library Staff* and there should be a larger number of training centres than at present for Libraries preferably associated with a University area.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—The University has only a nucleus of a library at present and cannot do much in this direction.

**Aligarh.**—

- (a) This University would be prepared to co-operate in a system of inter-loaning of books between Universities.
- (b) Agrees.

**Andhra.**—The system of inter-loaning of books is in vogue in the University and the University Library has a trained staff.

**Bombay.**—This University lends its books to libraries of other Indian Universities. As regards the employment of trained library staff, so far as this University is concerned, it has a trained Librarian and an Assistant Librarian who has obtained a Diploma in Librarianship. The question of establishing a training centre for librarians in Bombay is under the consideration of the University authorities.

**Calcutta.**—

- (a) The University agrees to the proposal.
- (b) The University agrees to the proposal.

**Dacca.**—The University concurs with the resolution.

**Delhi.**—The University has approved the principle underlying the proposal of inter-loaning of books between the various University Libraries.

**Lucknow.—**

(a) Recorded.

(b) The Executive Council of this University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the resolution.

**Madras.**—This University has already accepted the principle. The University conducts a Diploma course in Librarianship.

**Mysore.**—Noted.

**Nagpur.—**

(a) The University agrees.

(b) The Librarian of this University holds the Diploma in Library Science of the University of London. Attention of the colleges has also been drawn to the desirability of employing trained Librarians for their College Libraries. For financial reasons it is not at present possible to make any arrangements in the University for training in Library Science.

**The Punjab.**—Approved.

**Travancore.**—The University agrees in principle to the resolution.

## APPENDIX XX.

**Closer Co-operation between the Universities and  
Department of Archaeology.***Resolution No. XII of the Conference:*

**Resolved** that the suggestion made by the Director of Archæology for closer co-operation between the Universities and the Departments of Archæology be approved.

**Resolved** further that in making the material collected by the Department of Archæology available for the public, the services of competent University teachers may be utilised in addition to or in place of the Departmental Officers.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—Recorded.

**Aligarh.**—This University agrees with the resolution and is willing to lend the services of members of its staff in this connection.

**Andhra.**—The University has recently appointed a Tutor in Archæology and South Indian Epigraphy and the University will be prepared to extend its help to the Archæological Department as far as possible.

**Bombay.**—This University is in favour of the resolution.

**Calcutta.**—The University approves of the proposal.

**Dacca.**—The University concurs with the resolution.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses the views expressed in the resolution.

**Madras.**—The resolution has been referred to the Board of Studies in History and Politics and to the University Professor of Indian History and Archæology for consideration and report.

**Mysore.**—Noted.

**Nagpur.**—A copy of the resolution was sent to the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, for information.

The University agrees with the second part of the resolution.

**The Punjab.**—The Syndicate accepted the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the resolution, with the amplification that it would be desirable that each University arranges a special course in Archæology; that Archæology may be considered as a fit subject for a Diploma course after the M. A. examination in which candidates may acquire the preliminary grounding necessary for students of Archæology, and, that, subject to resources, the Universities should train research students in Epigraphy.

**Travancore.**—The principle has been accepted.

## APPENDIX XXI

**Inclusion of Military Science and Training in the Degree Course.**

*Resolution No. XIII of the Conference:*

**Resolved: --**

- (a) that the Conference considers it desirable to introduce *Military Science and Training* as an optional subject for the Intermediate and Degree Courses, and requests the Government of India to provide greater facilities for such training by offering the services of Military Officers;
- (b) that the facilities for organizing U. T. C. Training should be extended to all Colleges and Universities.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra :—**

- (a) The University has already prescribed Military Science as an extra-optional subject for the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.
- (b) This University has been making efforts in this direction but so far without any success.

**Aligarh.**—The Academic Council of the University is giving the matter serious consideration.

**Andhra.**—Recorded.

**Bombay.**—The question of introducing Military Science and Training in the courses of University studies has received the attention of the University, and that steps are being taken for exempting students obtaining the lower certificate of efficiency from certain subjects of the First Year and Intermediate Arts Examinations to begin with, and that proposals are also under consideration for granting exemptions to students obtaining the higher certificate of efficiency from certain subjects at the B. A. Examination when the scheme for the revision of the B. A. courses which is under consideration of the University authorities, is adopted.

(b) This University has been taking all necessary steps in the direction indicated in the resolution and has represented to the Government of Bombay to increase the strength of the U. T. C. Battalion by establishing platoons in certain colleges which are at present without them.

**Calcutta.**—The University agrees to the proposal.

**Dacca.**—The University agrees with the resolution. Military Science has already been approved as an optional subject for the B.A. Examination of this University.

**Delhi** —The matter is under the consideration of the University.

**Madras.**—The Senate of this University has also adopted a resolution on the desirability of introduction of Military Science as an optional subject for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations. The matter is under consideration.

The question of expansion of the U.T.C. in some more centres is already engaging the attention of the Syndicate.

**Mysore.**—

- (a) Not proposed at present.
- (b) Military training is introduced only recently.

**Nagpur.**—

- (a) Military Science is included as an optional subject for the undergraduate examination in Arts and Science in this University. For financial reasons, however, it has not been so far possible to provide instruction in the subject. If, in response to the resolution of the Conference, the Government of India agrees to depute even one suitable officer for the purpose, the University will be prepared to make immediate arrangements for provision of instruction in Military Science.
- (b) The question of expansion of military training in the University is receiving the attention of a Committee of the Executive Council.

**Travancore.**—Recorded.

## APPENDIX XXII.

**Recognition of B. Com Degree for admission to B.L., LL.B., and L. T., B. T., B. Ed., Degree.**

*Resolution No. XIV of the Conference:*

**Resolved.—**

- (a) that it is desirable to recognise *the B. Com. Degree* as one of the qualifications for the B.L. and LL. B. Courses in Indian Universities;
- (b) that the B. Com. Degree should be recognised as a qualification for L. T., B. T., and B. Ed. Courses.

**Summary of Replies Received :****Agra.—**

- (a) Candidates who have passed B. Com. are eligible to join LL. B. class. They are also eligible to join B. A. class if they took their B. Com. degree after passing the Intermediate examination in Commerce (not commercial Diploma).
- (b) In the proposed Statutes for the B. T. Degree which are awaiting the assent of H. E. the Chancellor, all graduates including B. Coms. will be eligible to enter on this course.

**Aligarh.**—In this University Bachelors in Commerce are eligible to join the B. T., LL. B. and M. A. classes in Economics and Geography only.

**Andhra.**—The University endorses the resolution.

**Bombay.**—With regard to the LL. B. Degree, the Intermediate Commerce Examination is now recognized as qualifying for admission to the Law course.

- (b) This is under the consideration of the University authorities.

**Calcutta.—**

- (a) This has already been done here.
- (b) (i) This will be considered.
- (ii) The matter has been referred to the Board of Studies in Teaching.

**Delhi.**—The University endorses the view. The degree of B. Com. is recognized by this University for purposes of admission to the M. A. examination in Economics and to the LL. B. examination.

**Madras.**—B. Com. Degree of the Andhra University has been accepted for purposes of admission to Law Course (F. L. and B. L.).

The Regulation for L. T. provides for the admission of a person who has taken a Degree in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate.

**Mysore.**—

(a) No Law Faculty in this University.

(b) It is recognized for the B. T.

**Nagpur.**—

(a) This University does not provide any course in Commerce. The B. Com. degrees of other Universities are, however, recognized for purposes of admission to its LL. B. and M. A. courses.

(b) The resolution of the Conference will be borne in mind when a case requiring such recognition arises in the University.

**Travancore.**—

(a) Recorded.

(b) The matter is being referred to the Faculties of Education and Law.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

**Consideration of Parity of University Examinations and Degrees for purposes of Admission to Universities.**

*Resolution No. XV of the Conference:*

The Conference considered the question of *parity of University Examinations and degrees* to facilitate migration of pupils from one University to another, and resolved that corresponding examinations and degrees of the different Universities should be mutually recognized for purposes of admission.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—The degrees of all other Universities are recognized by the University as equivalent to its own corresponding degrees.

**Aligarh.**—We recognize the examinations of other recognized Universities and Boards in India.

**Andhra.**—The University is in favour of recognising examination of other Universities on the basis of reciprocity and parity of academic standards for purposes of admission.

**Bombay.**—This University is doing its best to facilitate migration of pupils from one University to another by recognizing the corresponding examinations of other Universities on the basis of reciprocity. Where, however, the syllabuses vary in extent or in standards, this is not possible.

**Calcutta.**—This University generally approves of the principle embodied in the resolution.

**Dacca.**—The University agrees with this resolution and this is already provided in the Ordinances of the University.

**Delhi.**—The University has accepted this principle and is working on it.

**Lucknow.**—Recorded.

**Madras.**—The Syndicate has been accepting the examinations of other Universities as equivalent to corresponding examinations of this University for purposes of admission to higher courses.

**Mysore.**—Permissible on a basis of reciprocity.

**Nagpur.**—Noted.

**The Punjab.**—The Syndicate approved the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee that this University should adhere to its present policy of considering each case on its own merits and that parity of standards and syllabuses should precede mutual recognition of corresponding examinations and degrees.

**Travancore.**—The principle has been accepted and examinations of other Universities are being recognised by this University.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

**States' Financial Responsibility for University Education**

*Resolution No. XVII of the Conference:*

**Resolved** that this Conference is definitely of opinion that in the present state of educational development in India, the State cannot divest itself of financial responsibility for University Education.

**Summary of Replies Received.**

**Central Provinces and Berar:** (*From the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Education Department, Pachmarhi*).

This Government is in agreement with the terms of the resolution.

**Madras.** (*From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department, Fort St. George*):

This Government do not propose to divest themselves of any portion of the financial responsibility which they have undertaken for University education.

**Punjab.** (*From the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore*);

The wishes of the Board have been noted.

**Travancore.** — (*From the Chief Secretary to Government Travancore, Trivandrum*):

This Government accept the principles underlying the resolution regarding the financial responsibility of the States in the matter of University Education. This Government have already helped to start a University and to aid it with finances, and it is the hope of everyone interested in the Educational future of India that, increasingly, private benefactions will play the same part in the matter of research and higher education as in other parts of the world

## APPENDIX XXV.

**Indian Civil Service Examination—recruitment—Political Science**

*Resolution No. XVIII of the Conference :*

**Resolved**

- (a) That the Conference is not in favour of the proposals contained in circular letter No. 1834, dated 20th January, 1938, of the Government of India, regarding the institution of an examination at a pre-University stage for entrance to Government service.
- (b) This Conference recommends that further representation be made, that the regulation providing for recruitment without examination to the Indian Civil Service be abolished immediately, and that the regulation requiring an Honours Degree of a British University in the case of even Indian candidates appearing for the Examination in London be modified as to permit all candidates—whether Indian or British—to appear for the London test provided they hold an Honours or a Master's Degree of an Indian University, or the Honours Degree of a British University.
- (c) This Conference recommends that Political Science should be given greater importance in the I. C. S. Examination and should be given a place in the Competitive Examinations, for Accounts, Police and Customs Services.

*Copy of letter No. 35-8-38 Ests, dated the 4th August, 1939, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"In continuation of the Home Department letter No. 35-8-38 Ests., dated the 5th May, 1939, and with reference to the representation made in part (b) of Resolution No. XVIII passed at the Fourth Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held in March last, I am directed to invite attention to the Home Department letter No. 35-8-38 Ests., dated the 8th August, 1938.\*

2. As regards part (c) of the Resolution, relating to the subject of Political Science, the Government of India have consulted the Federal Public Service Commission in the matter. So far as the Indian Civil Service examination is concerned this subject carries the same number of marks as any other major subject prescribed for the examination. Any addition of marks to the papers on Political Theory or Political Organization or an additional paper bearing on this subject would disturb the balance of total marks for this examination. This might operate unfairly in favour of candidates who offer such subjects with which Political

Science has contacts, *e. g.* History, Law or Economics. The desirability of including a paper on this subject in the syllabus of the examination for the Indian Police Service in India is being considered. The Government of India have also considered the question from the point of view of the examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service but find that the arguments advanced against a similar suggestion in the Finance Department letter No. F. 13 6, Ref. 36, dated the 31st August, 1936, would apply. (Vide Annual Report of the Inter-University Board, India, 1936-37 Appendix III (A) p. 17-18). The Government of India are of opinion that there is no real necessity for the inclusion of this subject in the syllabus for that examination, which has been devised primarily to meet the requirements of the service for which it is held and not to suit the convenience of each and every type of candidate taking the examination.

3. I am at the same time to assure you that the Government of India are fully alive to the growing importance of this subject of study in Indian Universities and accordingly a high standard is demanded from candidates offering this subject for the examinations conducted by them. Whenever it has been felt that a knowledge of this subject would be useful to the class of officers for whom an examination is conducted, steps have been taken for its prescription as a subject for that examination."

*Copy of letter No. 35-8-38 Ests., dated the 8th August, 1938, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Lucknow.*

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 469 dated the 6th July, 1938, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Inter-University Board regarding the system of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, and to say that the Secretary of State has decided that there is no sufficient reason for re-opening the matter at the present juncture, as it was carefully considered only recently.

## APPENDIX XXVI.

**Technological Courses in the Universities***Resolution No. XIX of the Conference :*

The Conference reaffirms Resolution No. XV passed at the Third Conference of Indian Universities: The Resolution reads as follows :

“That in addition to technological course of degrees and post-graduate standards, Universities should institute or recognize by grant of Diploma or Certificate technological courses of a predominantly practical character.”

**Resolved** further that in order that the technological courses, which are now provided in our Universities or may be provided in future, may enable those who take them successfully to find suitable openings in the economic life of the country, it is desirable that—

- (i) there should be carefully planned schemes of economic development in the framing of which the Universities should be intimately associated, and
- (ii) the Universities should establish close contacts with the industrial and commercial organizations (leaders) in the country.

**Summary of Replies Received:**

**Agra.**—The University is trying to do what it can, but there is very poor response from the Government and the Industrial firms of the Province.

**Aligarh.**—This resolution does not apply to us as our Technological Institute is not yet fully developed.

**Andhra.**—The need for organizing a special Diploma course in Technology is not felt.

The University has been trying to establish closer contacts with the Industrial and Commercial organizations in the country.

**Bombay.**—The Senate of this University has already passed statutes for instituting Diplomas in various subjects of a technological character, such as Soap-making, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, Electrical Engineering Practice, Leather tanning, Printing and Lithography. These statutes are still awaiting the sanction of the Government.

With reference to the second part of the Resolution, the Department of Chemical Technology in this University has established close contact with industrial and commercial organizations. Its Board of Visitors includes representatives of the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Director of Indus-

tries, Bombay, and the Directors of the Central Technological Laboratory, Matunga. The Department has also been recognized as an official test-house by the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad. Further, the Department is carrying out investigations on several problems on behalf of individual millowners and other industrialists who seek its co-operation.

With regard to a planned scheme of economic development this University would be willing to co-operate with the Government in planning such a scheme.

**Calcutta.**—The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science for consideration.

**Dacca.**—The University concurs with the resolution.

**Delhi.**—Recorded.

**Lucknow.**—The Executive Council of the University recorded its general agreement with the principles underlying the Resolution.

**Madras.**—The question of introducing Technological Studies is under consideration.

**Mysore.**—Such Diploma courses have been instituted and it is proposed to arrange for instruction for some of them in 1940-41.

(ii) Agreed.

**Nagpur.**—The University proposes to provide such courses when the Laxminarayan Institute of Technology is established in the University.

(i) The University agrees and awaits the action of the Provincial Government on the report of the Provincial Committee.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor is at present in touch with the leaders of industry in the province with a view to secure for the Science Graduates practical training in their factories and workshops. Further, the proposed constitution of the Laxminarayan Technological Institute provides for representation of the Provincial industry on its managing bodies.

**Travancore.**—The principle underlying resolution No. XV passed at the Third Conference of Indian Universities has been followed in this University from its very inception and the following courses have been instituted in the University:—

Diploma Courses in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry.

Certificate Courses in Weaving, Hand and Power Looms, Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, Workshop Practice (Carpentry and Smithery), and Embroidery, Needlework and knitting for women candidates only.

Diploma Courses in (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Mechanical Engineering, and (3) Electrical Engineering.

Certificate Courses in (1) Civil Engineering, (2) Mechanical Engineering, and (3) Electrical Engineering.

- (i) The principle may be accepted.
- (ii) Close co-operation between the University and the various Departments of Government has been established. Contact with leading industrial and commercial organizations (e.g. The Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.) has also been secured.

## APPENDIX XXVII.

## Financial Statement

*Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 31st December, 1939.*

RECEIPTS.		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	PAYMENTS.		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
To balance on 1st January, 1939.								By	Honorarium to Secretary.	3	000	0	0		
<i>Fixed Deposit</i>									Salaries to Staff	2	733	1	0		
With Imperial Bank of India,									Travelling Allowance to Staff	6	93	0	0		
Lucknow.	..	2,000	0	0					Travelling Allowance to Re-						
<i>Current Account</i>									presentatives	13	702	7	0		
With Imperial Bank of India,									Contingencies including Postage						
Lucknow.	..	18,279	15	3					and Stationery.	7	76	11	9		
With Secretary.	..	24	3	11	28,304	3	2		Printing of Report etc	6	47	4	0		
									Printing of Proceedings of the						
									Fourth Conference of Indian						
.. Contribution from the Government									Universities 1939	2	97	8	0		
of India for 1939-40	..				1,000	0	0		Books and Magazines	28	10	0			
.. Contributions from the Constituent									Auditors' Fee	1	00	0	0		
Universities for 1939-40	..				13,500	0	0		Provident Fund.	1	36	9	0		
.. Sale of Publications	..				125	10	0		Miscellaneous.	4	0	0	9		
.. Advertisements	..				40	0	0		Balance on 31st December 1939.						
.. Interest on Deposits.	..				30	0	0		<i>Fixed Deposit.</i>						
									With Imperial Bank of India,						
									Lucknow.	5,030	0	0			
									<i>Current Account</i>						
									With Imperial Bank of India,						
									Lucknow	7,765	14	3			
									With Secretary	48	11	5	12,814	9	8
Total	..				34,999	13	2		Total	..			34,999	13	2

**L.**  
We report that we have checked the above Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1939 with the books and vouchers of the Board and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

CAWNPORE,  
16th January, 1940.

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